THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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...ERS ORGANIZE AND GO TO WORK.

...to be expected" in this ... and good work and hopeful ... organization of the ... equality. It was would win ... counted and ... to defeat divide ... the victory ... traits. As ... necessary to come ... the party ... and disgrace ... Democratic ... Superior Court for New Hanover county and convicted. The report, Judge Russell directed the judgment of the Court to be suspended upon the payment of costs and that the negro be required to appear at the next term of the Court. We are informed that the negro is now at large.

As the facts of the case have been stated to us there is not a single extenuating or mitigating circumstance connected with it. The costs belonged to Major McClammy, beyond all question, and the negro stole them beyond all question, and yet the negro is turned aloose on his good behavior on payment of the costs of the prosecution! Does such a trifling with justice benefit Maj. McClammy or tend to keep this and other rogues from stealing his oats in future? In a word, what has been accomplished, save to put "cents" in the pockets of the Sheriff, Clerk and Solicitor? And this is what Canby's Judge calls justice!

Are the hard working white people of this District willing to go to the trouble and labor and expense of planting, cultivating and harvesting their crops to have them stolen by negroes or by rogues of any color? Do they think it will stop stealing when in a clear case the judgment is suspended on payment of costs and the rogue bound over to the next Court to put him on his good behavior? And what is the good behavior of a convicted rogue worth? And yet this reconstruction legacy of ours, Judge Russell, thinks it an all sufficient punishment for a rogue. We rather think if he had followed the plow in preparing the ground and putting down the seed, and had toiled and sweated in the harvest, he would have thought that Humphrey Foy deserved a severer punishment for stealing Major McClammys' oats than the "payment of costs," and being put on his "good behavior."

And yet Judge Russell asks to be re-elected! What do you say to it, ye honest, hardworking farmers who literally earn your bread by the sweat of your brows? Have you not had enough of Canby's Judge?

GEN. FRED DOUGLASS THINKS MOST RADICALS WHO OPPOSE THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Fred Douglass has for so many years been the spokesman of his race, that he has in some sort acquired a prescriptive right to speak for them. At least it a Chief Justice of North Carolina can acquire a prescriptive right to get drunk on the bench in peace and without fear of punishment, because he has been getting drunk there for thirty years, he has been claimed, we think during one year of spokesmanship Fred Douglass is to speak for the ...

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,
BEAUFORT, N. C., July 6, 1874.

Dear Journal:—As I write, the refreshing southern breeze which prevails here, day and night, morning and evening, at least nine days in every ten, during this season of the year, is wafted through the building, rendering the temperature delightful, and the splashing of the waters under and far to the landward of the hotel, lends a cooling charm to the place. These are old attractions, which former visitors to the Atlantic Hotel will at once recognize and appreciate. Even they, however, can hardly realize the improvements which have been made and the comforts which have been added to the place.

The most noticeable and attractive improvement is the Music and Dancing Hall. The space formed by the wings, projecting about fifty feet towards the Ocean, from the main building, running one hundred and fifty feet parallel with the line of the shore, forming three sides of a hollow square, open on the sea front, has been spanned by a huge superstructure of roof, covering an area of 70 x 75 feet, forty feet high. This roof is supported on the sea front by columns, and covers portions of the roof of the main building and wings, as well as the triple line of porticoes, which encircle each of the stories of the hotel. This not only gives the building an imposing appearance as you approach it, but adds much to the comfort and pleasure of the guests. It furnishes, at once, a magnificent promenade and sitting hall during the day, and also a large and cool dancing hall at night. Children run and play here, and amuse themselves by catching fish and crabs over the sides, with perfect safety.

The view from this Hall is very fine. Just in front, about two miles distant, due South, is Old Topsail Inlet, three miles wide, through which can be seen the Ocean in all its majesty, and also through which, as through a door-way, the refreshing breezes rush, bringing health and comfort to invalids and pleasure seekers.

To the North, Shackelford Banks steetch out as far as the eye can see, the vision terminating with the fine Light House upon the extreme point of Cape Lookout, a veritable pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, to warn mariners of the dangers over while it keeps constant and faithful vigil.

To the South, Bogue Banks divide the Sound from the Ocean, on the Northern point of which stands Fort Macon, used, we believe, as the Federal prison house for the Southern Department. During the summer months, at least, it is no very great punishment to work upon this fortification. At this season prison life here must be quite as endurable as freedom on our most dreary on the plains and frontiers of Northern latitudes during the Winter.

To the West, about the same distance, lies Morehead City, the railroad terminus, from the wharves of which, vessels drawing quite twenty feet of water can sail directly through the Inlet without making a single tack.

In rear and to northward the old town of Beaufort, containing some twenty-five hundred inhabitants, is stretched along the beach for nearly a mile. It is a quaint old town, inhabited by a sterling class of people, true men and lovely women, to know whom and to mingle socially with them is one of the pleasures of a visit here.

Upon either flank of the Hotel are the Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen. These have been newly erected, quite commodious, with plank floors, and constructed with care, and with an eye for privacy and comfort.

In rear of the Hotel many improvements are also to be seen. A nine bowling alley, shooting gallery, and croquet grounds are among the new and attractive features. The billiard saloon remains unchanged. The new management recognizing the necessity of more sources of amusement have added these, much to the gratification of the guests.

Nor are the improvements confined to the exterior alone. Within many things have been done for the welfare of visitors. The parlors have been connected by folding doors, which extends entirely through the building, rendering it a delightful and spacious hall. The dining room has been renovated, and new furniture and table wares have been added.

These improvements have been made by Mr. Robert D. Graham, of Charlotte, who purchased the property last Fall. He has spent several thousand dollars in fitting up the place, and he is determined to render it one of the most attractive resorts on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. George W. Charlotte, well-known to visitors at Beaufort, a polite, attentive and patient gentleman, is the proprietor. He is busy day and night with competent assistants, giving his time and attention to the comfort and entertainment of his guests.

Altogether the Atlantic Hotel is beginning to supply a want long felt in this State, an attractive, accessible, well-kept and well-patronized sea side resort. The surf bathing, the sailing, fishing and hunting, besides the billiards, ten pins, croquet and promenades, serve to diversify the amusements. But above all is the continued, refreshing presence of the sea, which rushing in at the inlet, chafing against the barriers which nature has interposed, lashes its waters into angry and dangerous commotion. Now foaming in the sunlight, then silvery under the rays of the moon; now green, then blue, and again breaking into white crests, the spray reflecting the colors of the rainbow, it spreads out over the beautiful bay, and sweeps under and around you, spending its force in musical ripples upon the beach.

At most of the sea-coast resorts it is the exception rather than the rule to supply the table with those delicacies which the Ocean furnishes in such abundance. But here, the Proprietor anticipating the wants of his guests in this respect, provides a liberal supply of fish of various kinds, oysters, crabs—soft and hard—scallops, turtle and shrimps, and there is nothing his visitors enjoy more. Of course there is no neglect of other kinds of food for the few who do not enjoy these denizens of the deep.

One of the great attractions of the Atlantic Hotel is *the absence of mosquitoes, sand-flies and house-flies.*—Such a thing as a fly is never seen, and with very rare exceptions, the same is true in regard to musquitoes.—Those who like to indulge in a morning nap or enjoy a square meal can well appreciate the relief afforded by the absence of flies. A gentleman from New York, who happened here by chance, told me that he should remain all the summer if flies did not make their appearance, as they were pests from which he was glad to be rid.

There are here now about sixty or seventy guests, including families from Charlotte, Raleigh, Tarboro, Wilmington, Smithville, Salisbury, Fayetteville and Baltimore. Many more are expected during the present week.

Among the rest, our friend Mr. A. P. Bryan, of Raleigh, Superintendent of the Southern Express Company at that point, here with *better half* and little children, between sixteen and ten, the Messrs. Hoke, D. M. Barringer and T. C. Fuller, Gen. Holden, Dr. E. Burke Haywood, C. L. D. M. Carter, Maj. R. S. Tucker and K. P. Battle, Esqs., of Raleigh, and Hon. R. Y. McAden, of Charlotte. It is a fine sight to see Mr. Bryan taking care of and amusing his boys. As old hen with twelve chickens never watched over them more jealously than does our bachelor friend over his charge. Early in the morning you hear them tying him in bed, or pulling him out, beating him with pillows, and other such juvenile sports. A little cold water puts them to flight and leaves him master of the situation, but the young warriors carry off with them the fruits of victory, for they capture his morning nap.

A motherly looking female of the loyal color anxiously inquired of Mr. Bryan, a day or two since, if these boys were all his. He told her yes, and that he had nine girls at home, but could not bring them all down at once. The old lady wanted to know what he did with them. He said he tried to take good care of them and raise them properly.

"Fore God," replied the pious old soul, "I reckon you have an anxious time." Well, "the boys" enjoy themselves, and could not be in more careful hands if their parents were here. The patience and firmness with which he manages them, and the affection they show towards him, recommend him as a first-class family man.

The "glorious Fourth" was celebrated here by a grand negro excursion from Goldsboro, but as the Civil Rights bill has not been passed, and Judge Russell has not as yet published an *obiter dictum* allowing them access to white hotels, we have seen nothing of them. At Fort Macon a national salute was fired, but from the number of discharges we suppose that the reconstructed States were not included, [illegible] a road and waves fat in our midst. E.

OUR RECONSTRUCTION LEGACY.

MR. RUSSELL, ANOTHER STRANGE PUNISHMENT BY CANDYS'S JUDGE.

Judge Russell has some strange ideas about the punishment proper for people who have violated the law. We have already printed an account of a case in which a negro convicted before him of stealing oats was turned loose upon the "payment of costs" and bound over to the next term of the Court, to secure his good behavior as it were. That was in New Hanover county.

This morning we lay before our readers the facts of another case in which the Judge saved a man convicted of a gross outrage from proper punishment. This case occurred in the county of Brunswick, and is about as follows:

Mrs. Ward, a resident of Brunswick county, and a very respectable old widow lady, has a store house upon the same premises with her dwelling. She and her husband had been in quiet peaceable possession of the premises for thirty-five years, paying taxes regularly all the while. The Hilburns, the parties from whom the Wards bought the place, had been in peaceable actual possession of the premises, paying taxes regularly for more than thirty years. Indeed, we are informed that the title to the property is remarkable for its clearness and plainness. Mrs. Ward kept various articles of property, family supplies, chiefly, we believe, in the store house. While the premises were thus quietly and peaceably in her possession, a man named Jacobs, a Radical, went there, and the door being locked and the key in the possession of Mrs. Ward, broke open the door with a crow bar, threw Mrs. Ward's property into the public road, and took and held possession of the house. Mrs. Ward was then and there present, protesting against and forbidding the whole affair. Jacobs was indicted for forcible entry and detainer and was tried and convicted at the last term of Brunswick Court, Judge Russell presiding.

For such a gross outrage upon an old widow lady one would naturally think a Judge would have inflicted the heaviest punishment the law would permit. Judge Russell thought otherwise, however, and suspended the judgment of the Court altogether, upon the payment of the costs, *and Jacobs holds possession of Mrs. Ward's house to-day!*

What motives control Judge Russell in thus shielding criminals from the vengeance of the law we neither know nor care. It is sufficient to know that he does thus shield criminals from punishment. The result to the people of this judicial district is precisely the same, no matter what the Judge's motive may be for allowing criminals to go unwhipt of justice.

It seems difficult to conceive of a case of grosser outrage, without violence to the person, than that committed by this man Jacobs in forcibly taking possession of the house of an old widow lady, and throwing her goods and chattels in the public road. If there is anything that appeals more strongly to one's pity, or to one's manhood than the desolate unprotected [illegible] less old widow woman, we know not what it is. But the appeal to Jacobs' pity was as vain as that to his manhood.

How much more effective was the appeal to the Court? How much better than Jacobs is Judge Russell? How much more pity did he have for the poor widow than Jacobs had? Jacobs took forcible possession of her house and the Judge kept Jacobs from receiving any punishment for it, save that of "payment of costs". Do the people of this District want a man on the bench who refuses to right the wrong done to the helpless, even after the verdict of a jury has declared that wrong? Do they want a Judge upon the bench who deliberately refuses to a poor old widow woman the protection our laws guarantee to her, and gives it to the convicted criminal who has wronged and oppressed her? Who deserved the sympathy of the Court, Mrs. Ward or the man Jacobs? Who got the sympathy of the Court the helpless old woman or the criminal who wronged her? The Radical Jacobs stood before Judge Russell convicted by the verdict of a jury, after a fair trial, of a gross outrage and violation of the law. Mrs. Ward, a poor old widow woman, stood before Judge Russell as the helpless victim of that outrage, *and it was the Radical Judge and not his helpless, defenceless victim that received the favor of the Court.*

A Judge is put on the bench to administer justice by an impartial execution of the laws. The laws are made for the very purpose of preventing men from redressing their own wrongs, and to protect the weak against the violence and oppression of the strong. Do the people of this District think, when a man by open violence, takes possession of a helpless woman's house, throws her goods and chattels into the public road, and is tried and convicted therefor, that the Judge in administering justice when he stops the execution of the laws and shields the criminal from punishment, and that too, while the criminal still retains possession of the property thus violently and illegally seized?

It matters not what may have been Judge Russell's motives for such conduct. Whether it was because Jacobs was a Radical or whether it was some other motive, we think we may safely say that the people of this Judicial District do not desire to keep on the bench a man who suspends judgment "on payment of costs" in such cases as this.

Remember that the election law requires "THAT WHEN A VOTER IS CHALLENGED AT THE POLLS UPON DEMAND OF ANY CITIZEN OF THE STATE IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE INSPECTORS OF THE ELECTION TO REQUIRE SAID VOTER BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO VOTE TO PROVE BY THE OATH OF SOME OTHER PERSON KNOWN TO THESE JUDGES THE FACT OF HIS RESIDENCE FOR THIRTY DAYS PREVIOUS THERETO IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH HE PURPOSES TO VOTE.

LOOKOUT FOR FRAUDULENT VOTERS! REMEMBER THE ELECTION LAW!

If any members of the Conservative party are deluding themselves with the belief that the Radicals do not intend to resort to any and every means to carry the election, it seems to be about time for them to wake up and come to their senses.

The importation of voters from strong sections to weak or doubtful ones, is an old and a favorite operation with the Radicals, and it was to guard against this very fraud that the last Legislature guarded the election law so *what we have charged at the polls upon the part of the Radicals, and which they have denied, and denounced as a slander upon the character of the party, and a libel upon the purity of the ballot box.*

By the help of this law and by thorough organization on the part of our friends in each township, this species of fraudulent voting can be prevented almost entirely. But every good Conservative must do his part to keep a sharp lookout and see what new comers there may be in his neighborhood, and on the day of election if one of them who has not been there for thirty days prior to the election, comes to vote, let him be challenged. If the stranger can prove his thirty days residence in the county by some one known to the judges, let him do so and cast his vote if qualified in other respects. But let every man "known to the judges" who swears to the thirty days residence of a stranger, be remembered for the purpose of prosecuting him for perjury, if it shall turn out that he swore falsely. If it shall be known that this will be done, not many men "known to the judges" will commit perjury by swearing falsely to the thirty days residence of a fraudulent voter, unless the judges shall act in collusion with them.

We know the fraud. We know the remedy too. Let us prepare to use it. No man who was not a resident of the county on the sixth of July, can have a right to vote in the coming election.

We do not propose to be cheated out of the victory that is already within our grasp and that is ours by right. We have gone into this fight to win and we propose to use all honorable and lawful means to insure success. This is no time for child's play.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE UNDER NEGRO RULE—CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN HALIFAX COUNTY.

We advise all white men who may not believe that negro rule is quite as black and as bad as it is painted, to read carefully the following letter from a distinguished citizen of Halifax county.

There are no truer, braver or better people in the State of North Carolina than the white people of Halifax and the other counties composing the Second Congressional District. Their condition is a truly deplorable one.—Crushed to the earth by the wrongs and oppressions of local radical governments, they are helpless and, worse still, hopeless, but for the Legislature. Is it not the duty then, of those counties that have white majorities, to send men to the Legislature who will do for them all that can be done?

HALIFAX COUNTY, N. C.,
July 5, 1874.

Dear Journal:—As your are fully aware, the Radical party, in this the 2nd Congressional District, have a majority of about eight thousand, so distributed as to give them the control of nearly every county within its limits. The position of prominent Conservatives among us would seem to be a hard one; there is but little inducement for any of them, be his abilities what they may, to enter upon the canvass, because there can be no hope of success; all, by the force of circumstances, are consigned to private life, and must be therewith content, save when, by a chance as rare as drawing a prize in a lottery, one of them may receive a nomination to some office within the gift of the State.

But no district contains truer men, or any who are readier to buckle on their armor and do battle in the cause, when the success of the party demands their aid. If they are inactive now, it is only for the reason that their services are not required. In a Presidential or Gubernatorial contest, they are always to be found dealing the heaviest blows in the thickest of the fight, and if a general Convention ignore their claims, like true patriots they submit in silence, but still fight on.

So far we have two candidates for Congress—Hyman the regular nominee, and White, independent. I know Hyman mainly through the evidence of the Fraud Commission, wherein he is proved to have been a worthy coadjutor of the Littlefield wing of his party, and a fit associate of the corrupt men whose robberies have destroyed the credit of the State. In the better days of the Republic a man of Hyman's public character, how white soever his skin might be, would not have been allowed to hold a seat in Congress. White is a resident of the town of Halifax, owns property there, is a man of some culture and infinitely superior to his competitor.

Hyman and White are both negroes, and I would not refer to them at all, were it not to aid in bringing more fully before the people the degradation to which we are subjected, and the negro domination with which we are threatened. In this, one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest district in the State, where the real and personal property are almost wholly in the hands of the whites, we are allowed to choose between negro Jack and negro Jim, to represent us in Congress, while to attend to our interests in the Legislature, men are chosen for us who have little more idea of legislative business than the Hottentots of Africa.

A Radical Convention was held in Halifax on the 27th ult., to nominate County officers and members of the Legislature, for this large and wealthy county. Four negroes were selected for Commissioners, and one Radical white man. James M. Grizzard, Esq., the only representative of the Conservatives on the old board, was set aside. He is an excellent business man, who has been mainly instrumental in getting the county out of debt, and, without whose aid, his associates did not have sense enough to levy a tax. One would think that inasmuch as the whites have ninety-nine-one hundredths of the taxes on property to pay, they would give us a fair representation on the board. They not only deny us this, but their candidates for the Legislature are all negroes; and I suppose two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace in the county are of the same class. Such a state of society exists nowhere in Christendom, save in the Southern States.

Let the white men of the State contemplate the deplorable condition to which we have been reduced, and the even greater evils with which we are threatened, unless they unite as one man and assert their rights and manhood at the ballot-box. Can they by their votes, aid in sustaining a party which has robbed the State, destroyed her credit, sullied her fair name, retarded her works of improvement, crippled her resources, disgraced her Judiciary, and would place the foot of the negro on the neck of the white man? In the words of Patrick Henry, "Perish it, Almighty God!"

VERITAS.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

HON. GEORGE DAVIS will address the people at the following times and places:

Shoe Heel, Robeson county, Friday, July 10th.

Kenansville, Duplin county, Tuesday, July 14th.

COL. E. D. HALL will address the people at New Hanover at Lillington, on Saturday, July 18th.

COLONIZING VOTERS! LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD.

Every man who loves good government must be on guard from to-day until the election is over. The work of colonizing fraudulent voters has already begun.

Read the following from an address of the Democratic-Conservative Committee in Pitt county:

ROOMS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY, June 29, 1874.

The Radical party in the county of Pitt is sorely in need of voters, and the candidates of that party, despairing of securing their election by receiving a majority of the LEGAL votes of the county, have commenced the importation of negroes from other counties.

Already, James L. Laughlyn, the Radical candidate for Register of Deeds, and a justice of the Peace, sworn to execute the laws, has been detected in moving into the county, with his own mule and cart, an escaped convict from justice.

A rendezvous has been opened by the Radicals within one hundred yards of the Court House for imported negro voters. Last Friday seven negroes, fresh from Newbern, were marched into town and quartered there. They are fed and cared for by the Radicals. We have information that others are daily expected. From these headquarters these misguided negroes are to be sent to every part of the county, where a place can be found for one. In this way the Radical candidates expect to secure their election in August. *They can do it in no other way.* Will the honest white people countenance and endorse any such infamous conduct? Will the people of Pitt sit idly still and see negroes from Craven and Green and Edgecombe come into Pitt and decide who shall be the officers of the county?

It becomes our duty to see that this attempted outrage upon the right of the ballot box is promptly checked.

To adopt measures to do this, the Township Executive Committees are requested to meet us at the Grand Jury room at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, July 11th, 1874.

By order of the Democratic-Conservative Executive Committee.

ALEX. L. BLOW, Sec't'y.

We are further informed by the Greenville *Reporter* of the 6th, that

Tuesday previous, the day after the address of the Executive Committee was issued, that

A wagon load arrived from Edgecombe. The wagon was driven *direct* up to the Court House, and seven more moveable wards of the nation reported to Radical headquarters for instruction. Of course the first instruction they received was to vote for Cobb, the great Civil Righter, and the balance of the Radical ticket.

Remember that the present election law requires every voter when challenged to prove his residence in the county for thirty days prior to the election by the oath of some other person, known to the judges of the election. Challenge every stranger who offers to vote.

The National Butter Convention, in session at Indianapolis, has brought out the fact that the annual butter product of the United States is about 700,000,000 pounds.

From the Atlanta Herald.

GORDON.

OUR SENATOR'S VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

He Thinks Grant Will Try for a Third Term—The Chance for the Democratic Party—The South's Interest Identical With That of the West—The Most Prominent Democratic Aspirants for the White House—The Civil Rights Bill Will be Passed Next Session.

A FRESH AND BUOYANT STATESMAN.

Our young and brilliant Senator, General Gordon, is upon the streets again and settling down to the demands of his private business. A Herald reporter called upon him yesterday to get whatever of public interest his life as a Senator had brought to his mind. We found the General as fresh looking, and as free from an appearance of weariness as ever.

Not a line upon his face, not a furrow upon his brow, that has not come naturally with his few and lightly stepping years. No sign there of the ravaging work of intrigue, or of midnight conspiracies. Not a snarich or shade had the long, tedious months of the session put upon his frank and open face. Hardly had the sober affairs of State (though the Senate held not a more devoted worker than he) veiled its brightness, and he stood before us plaid and yet fiery, smiling and yet serious, and always earnest as proud as Lucifer and yet modest

THE GALLANT YOUNG STATESMAN OF THE NATION.

The General was quite clever in the way of talk, and gave us his views with the freedom of a man who has nothing to hide, and no cause of equivocation, and yet with the earnestness of a man who intends to back with his reputation every word that he utters.

Of course our first inquiry was in regard to that quadrennial convulsion which attacks our Republic so regularly, and premonitory symptoms of which are now thrilling through the body politic.

Reporter—Do you, General, think that there is anything of truth in the third term aspirations of Gen. Grant, as suggested by the Courier Journal.

Gen. G.—I certainly do, I think that President Grant is

EXCEEDINGLY ANXIOUS TO RUN AGAIN,

and is very apt to do so. I am very intimate with him; as much so as almost any one, and he is always very cordial with me. I think he certainly intends to run again.

Reporter—Will the Republican party nominate him again?

Gen. G.—"I don't think General Grant desires a party nomination at their hands. His ambition is to run as the People's candidate; not as a Democratic or a Republican candidate, but as a candidate of the people of the United States; as a candidate of a great Grant party, if you please. Evidences of this ambition are evinced daily. His absolute independence of all Republican leaders; the indifference with which he incurs the enmity of Morton, Logan, or Butler, and above all, the evident pains he takes to show the South that he is not her enemy. A man cannot be with Grant any length of time before

HE CATCHES HIS KINDLY DRIFT

in favor of the Southern people. His idea seems to be to show our people that he is President not of one section, but of the Republic, and that he shall deal to them just such judgments as to those who followed the stars and stripes.

Still, if Grant wants the nomination of the Republican party he will get it. Not that they prefer him to any other candidate. Not at all. Far with the tradition of the Republic, and in the spirit of our institutions so decidedly against such a course, they will be

TIMID ABOUT OFFERING A THIRD TERM CANDIDATE.

They will nominate him though because they will be afraid not to do it.

For two reasons. First: They believe he is the only man who can hold the Republican party to victory. And (they are right in this) that he is much stronger than his party. Secondly: They fear that if they leave him out he will be picked up by some rabble party or even by the Democratic party, and run against them. Hence, if he wants the nomination, in my opinion, he will get it without any trouble.

Reporter—In the event of Grant's not entering, who will be the probable Republican candidate?

Gen. G.—I think that

HON. ELIH B. WASHBURNE,

our present Minister to France, is by long odds, the most prominent. He is Grant's especial friend and adviser, and besides his own power and popularity, would have the benefit of Grant's strength with the party. If Grant could name his successor, as the Republican nominee, and I think he could pretty nearly do it, he would certainly name Washburne.

A CLEAR SKY FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

Rep.—What are the chance, in your opinion, for the success of the Radical party under Grant.

Gen. G.—I think the Democracy will have a certain victory. They will have three points, either one of which will be almost irresistible. First, Grant cannot be elected on his financial platform. The great mass of the people are opposed to the speedy return to specie payments that he advocates, because they believe it will bring panics ten times worse than the one we are just recovering from, and ruin the country. They all believe in hard money as a fact, and love to talk of it as a boast, but they don't believe in wading through ruin and bankruptcy to resumption. Grant, on his veto platform, or his policy set forth in his memorandum to Senator Jones, can't, in my opinion, carry a single Western or Southern State, and I don't think he can carry Pennsylvania.

Secondly. It would be almost impossible for any man to enter the White House for a third term. The whole spirit of the Republic is against it. It would be esteemed an

AUDACIOUS GRASP AT A DICTATORSHIP.

The people who revere the Republic and its traditions, will rise to put it down. And yet with this terrific influence against him, Grant is the strongest man his party can run. Morton and Logan are both aspirants, but neither can bring the same spirit and influence and enthusiasm to the canvass that Grant can. So that, I think, if the party runs Grant, the alarm of the people at the approach of absolutism will entail defeat. If it throws Grant overboard, there is no other man in its ranks that is strong enough to lead the party through another victorious campaign.

"READING THE BILL OF INDICTMENT."

Reporter—"You said there were three 'strong points' that the Democracy could put to the country against the Radical party, and you only mention two—what is the other?"

Gen. G.—"Oh, that is the strongest of them all. It is the corruption and the rottenness of the party. It cannot stagger along much longer under its load of infamies. The Sanborn contracts, the Credit Mobiler, the Money System, the District of Columbia jobs, and above all the carpet-bag scoundrelisms in the Southern States; all these arrayed against the party will kill it. Why, sir, the accumulated villianies perpetrated upon the State of Louisiana, or of South Carolina alone, by the Radical party, will damn it in the eyes of the people.

MOSES AND DURELL.

With these two names only, the Democracy might go before the country and demand the expulsion from power of the party that had elevated or even tolerated them."

It is natural for the people in the time of panic and stringency to put the cause of the trouble at the door of the party in power, especially in a country where the currency is so absolutely controlled by the government as in ours. Add to this tendency the fact the ruling party, time and again, have been detected in thieving and jobbery, and I think you have a pretty strong case.

Reporter—"You think the Democratic party has victory ahead of them then in the next campaign?

Gen. G.—Almost, certainly, unless they make some terrible blunder. If by any imprudence of speech or action the Southern people give the Republicans a chance to fly the issues of corruption and misgovernment, and the differences on which the war was fought, and which are still invincible in the North, we will lose the fight. The passions and prejudices of the war are dying out very rapidly in the North, and if nothing rash is done to revive them, we can meet the Republicans on the paper issues, and

ROUT THEM, HORSE, FOOT AND DRAGOONS.

One reason that I have for believing that the war prejudices are dying out in the North is that the House which is the freshest from the people, is much more conservative and liberal than the Senate. This is a noticeable fact, and a very significant one.

THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC ASPIRANTS.

Reporter—The chances of the Democracy being so bright, there must be in that party a number of candidates for the coming nomination. Who do you consider the coming man in this race?"

Gen. G.—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, is at present by far the most prominent candidate. His splendid campaign in Ohio last year, carrying it for the Democracy, for the first time in many years, gives him a splendid start. You see Ohio at one time polled 12,000 Radical majority. To have whipped this down, and then carried the State, is no small victory.

Pendleton is a leading candidate, on his currency platform, and Gen. G. W. Morgan, of Ohio, is also spoken ably of by his friends. Thus, you see, Ohio offers three candidates.

Next to Thurman I should place Hendricks, of Indiana, and Hancock, of Pennsylvania. Of these two I think Hendricks is probably the strongest, from the fact that the West must furnish the candidate. I think that either of these candidates with a good platform could carry New Hampshire, and Connecticut of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and probably Pennsylvania, of the Middle States, all of the Southern States, except South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and Ohio, Indiana, California, Oregon and Nevada of the Western States.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Reporter—"Do you think the civil rights bill will pass the next session?"

Gen. G.—I am almost sure of it. You see it failed last session only because it required a two-thirds vote to bring it up. Next session it can be taken up in its regular order and carried by a simple majority. It had sixty-nine majority in the House on its issue last month. With the same Congress to vote on it next session, I think it will certainly pass.

Reporter—Will the President veto it?

Gen. G.—His inclinations will certainly lead him to do it. The party pressure though will be very strong in favor of his signing it, and I fear he will not resist it. He is very self-willed though, and there is no saying what he will do. I believe if it could be staved off until the next Congress was elected, it could be beaten, for I am confident that the next House, the majority will be reversed.

At this juncture, the time for the departure of the train to Kirkwood arrived, and the General hurriedly betook himself to the depot, leaving us to ruminate on what he had said, and get it into presentable shape for the public eye.

The Growing Cotton Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—The following is a summary of the Cotton Exchange crop report to June 30:

MISSISSIPPI.

Reports from forty-four counties show a decrease in acreage of seven per cent., but a fair average. The stand of crop is two weeks behind that of last year. It is remarkably clean, though small and backward. The labor supply is satisfactory.

LOUISIANA.

Twenty-six parishes report a decrease in acreage of twenty per cent. The weather is less favorable than last year. The average stand and condition of the plant is generally good and promising, though three weeks late.—There is no complaint about labor.

TEXAS.

Forty-five counties reported an average increase in acreage of fifteen per cent. The stand is good; has been planted two weeks later than last year, but is in fine growing condition, and free from grass. The supply of labor is good.

ARKANSAS.

Twenty-five counties report a decrease in acreage of 8 per cent. The weather is less favorable. The stand better than last year, though three weeks backward. The labor is sufficient.

TENNESSEE.

Twenty-four counties report an acreage decrease of 3½ per cent; the weather less favorable; the stand fair, and the crop clean but small, being two weeks later than last season, labor about the same.

ALABAMA.

Twenty-seven counties report an average acreage decrease of 16 per cent.; late replanted looks better than old cotton; crop is somewhat later and generally cleaner than ever before, growing rapidly, labor never better.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Forty-one counties report the weather less favorable; an average acreage decrease of 16 per cent.; planting two and three weeks later; fair average stand; crop clean and healthy; growing finely, though small and backward; decrease in use of fertilizers 40 per cent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Twenty-one counties report an acreage decrease of 17 per cent.; weather unfavorable; since replanting has given fair average stand; plant small, condition good, crop clean and growing well; labor sufficient; decrease in the use of fertilizers 33 per cent.

GEORGIA.

Sixty-nine counties reported a decrease in acreage of 10 per cent. The weather is less favorable. The stand and condition of the crop are good. It is growing finely, and is clean, though small, being ten days later than last year. The use of fertilizers has decreased 30 per cent. as compared with last year.

FLORIDA.

Reports from this State are meagre. The acreage is said to have decreased 4 per cent. The stand is good, and the condition very fine, clean and growing well, being one week earlier than last year. There are no complaints of labor.

The new bridge celebration in St. Louis is to be a grand affair. The authorities have sent to New York for three car-loads of fireworks, and an accomplished lunatic offers to jump from the bridge into the river for the small sum of $250.

We never respect persons who aim simply to amuse us. There is a vast difference between those we call amusing men and those we denominate entertaining—we laugh with the former and reflect with the latter.

The sage observed, "A good name is the noblest pedigree, and closing the eyes the surest protection against worldly allurements."

STATE NEWS.

There is an old lady in Cleaveland county by the name of Sanders, the Banner says, who is 101 years old; she walks two miles to church, and can knit and sew as well as some of minor age.

The corner stone of the new government building in Raleigh was laid on the Fourth with the interesting ceremonies of the Masonic order.

A special to the Raleigh Crescent, from Charlotte says: Martin Whitlock, formerly of Raleigh, yesterday evening took a stone and crushed the skull of one Northey. Whitlock struck in self defence. Northey will die. One thousand dollars bond for Whitlock's appearance at court.

The Weldon News says: There was a severe hail storm in the neighborhood of Bethel, Pitt county, on Monday afternoon. Great damage was done to the cotton and corn. The storm extended for several miles through the country and the loss to the farmers will be very great.

The Raleigh News says: The most flattering accounts of the crop prospects in this section reach us. The season has thus far been favorable, the crops are well advanced, the farmers are paying close attention, we hear but little complaint of labor, and we hope to see our people in better condition this Fall than they have been for many years past.

At the late Commencement of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., Mr. John Cameron Buxton, of Asheville, N. C., delivered the Latin Salutatory, and was awarded the prize gold medal for the best Essay. This young gentleman is the son of the Rev. Jarvis Buxton, D. D., one of the finest scholars and most distinguished divines in North Carolina.

The Raleigh Crescent says: On the third inst. Mr. W. H. Mills, at the request of the company in Salisbury, forwarded to them from Gov. Caldwell 70 guns with all the necessary equipments. This company at Salisbury is officered by Wm. Brown, Captain; Claude E. Mills, 1st Lieutenant; Thos. Whitehead, 2d Lieutenant. It is said to be a splendid looking body of men.

The Charlotte Democrat says: We regret to learn of a serious accident to young Mr. Van Bell, son of Mr. Chas. E. Bell, of this county. On Tuesday last the young man was caught in a wheat thresher and mangled so that one leg had to be amputated, which Dr. Gibbon, of this city, did on Tuesday night. The unfortunate young man (who is about 18 years old) was otherwise injured.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We are glad to be able at last to chronicle the advent of Prof. Kerr, State Geologist, into our county. He arrived on the Wilmington train Monday afternoon, visited Boggans Cut yesterday, and will return to-day. We have not been able to learn the result of his investigations, but they will doubtless bring out some astonishing revelations concerning the mineral resources of our county.

The Newbern Times says: We are reliably informed that the outstanding debt, bonded and floating, of the county of Craven is, in round numbers, two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) and would require two hundred persons to pay one thousand dollars each, to wipe it out. This plan is feasible, and we ask are there enough men in the county able and willing to come forward and do this? We are authorized to head the list with the name of D. N. Kilburn for $1,000.

The Charlotte Democrat says: The first week in October has been fixed for holding the fair in Charlotte this Fall. The Company has been re-organized by electing A. B. Springs, Esq., President, J. E. Steuhouse, Vice-President, and W. R. Myers, R. M. Miller, John L. Brown, L. W. Sanders and Thomas Grier, Executive Committee. We learn that the new company is composed of twenty-six stockholders, they having, we presume, bought the property when it was recently sold under mortgage.

The Hillsboro' Recorder says: It is more than probable that the present term of the Supreme Court of North Carolina will close the professional career of Chief Justice Pearson. He is now ill at Raleigh with Bright's disease of the kidneys, universally conceded by the Faculty to be incurable, and the bar and the State must prepare for the final withdrawal from professional life, of one who though of late years marked with some striking defects, ranks throughout the Union with the most distinguished in legal lore and legal acumen.

The Raleigh News says: The Association of Mexican War Veterans met in a room in the Senate Chamber on the 4th of July, and in the absence of the President, Colonel J. A. Pegg, Judge W. J. Clarke, Vice President, took the Chair, and in an appropriate and eloquent address entertained the meeting for half an hour with incidents of the war, the object of the association and its prospects. After which the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the business of the association was gone into generally. Several new members were enrolled and letters read from others. A resolution was adopted assessing each member one dollar per annum to defray the expenses of the association. After which the association adjourned to meet in Raleigh on the first Thursday in November next.

The Monroe Enquirer says: We were shown last Thursday, by Mr. James McCollum, a nugget of gold found by a negro man, on the side of a cultivated hill, on his place, four miles east of here, while hoeing cotton, a day or two before. This specimen weighed twelve penny-weight, and was most beautiful gold. He also had a smaller piece, weighing four penny-weight, found sometime ago, on the side of the same hill. Gold has frequently been found on this hill by persons at work on it immediately after heavy rains.—Two years ago Mr. —— Tomberlin found a nugget which weighed eleven ounces. Curving round the hill is a creek, the whole length of the bend of which shows appearances of gold.—Running across the hill is a ridge on which most of the gold has been found but this last piece was somewhat removed from it. There is not now and never has been any works of any kind carried on here, but if all the representations we have heard of the hill should prove true, we have no doubt there is a fortune in its bowels for some one.

The Robesonian says: We hoped to have been able to give in full the proceedings of the Radical Convention No. 2, held in this place last Saturday, but fate and a Radical door-keeper, who would not let us in, ordered it otherwise. The ticket, though, as we got it from the Secretary, is as follows:

For the Commons, R M Norment and Neill McNeill.
Clerk S. C., W E Thompson.
Register of Deeds, E K Proctor.
Sheriff, J A P Conoly.
Treasurer, Hector McEachin.
Surveyor, Simon McLean.
Commissioners, B A Ivey, W A Stone, J A Lawson, L W Thompson and Rob't Carlyle, (colored).

This is the first ticket revised and improved (?) and is a combination of spotted-tailed, worn-out and incompetent politicians and office-seekers, in whom the people will place no trust—and they deserve none. The only men on the ticket at all suited for the offices for which they are candidates, are those who were willing to swallow the disagreable dose of radicalism on condition that the nauses resulting therefrom would be removed by the more palatable mixtures of office-holding.—Such men ought to be and will be voted down ere they begin to rise.

A WOMAN AVENGED.

The Shooting of George F. Long, of Tuscumbia, Alabama, by Mr. Sloss, Member of Congress from the District—A Father Avenges the Traduction of His Daughter by a Disappointed Suitor, and is Very Generally Endorsed.

From the Memphis Appeal

TUSCUMBIA, June 28.—Tuscumbia, if we except Salem, down east hard by Boston, is the oldest town in America. It was finished, fenced in, and labelled "done for" forty years ago. Thirty-five years ago it was famed as a resort for young ladies who proposed to shine in fashionable life, but the polishing school lost its sheen, and Tuscumbia had nothing left of which it might boast, save its melodious Indian name, significant of the flower-clad forest that hedges in the waters of the Tennessee. It is as quiet a town of old, unpainted dwellings and moss-covered roofs as one will encounter anywhere in the South. The people walk about very slowly, and have as little to do or think about as denizens of Sleepy Hollow. They are a prayerful, church-going people, distinguished everywhere for intelligence, good-breeding and good morals. When, therefore, a man is shot down on the streets in Tuscumbia, absolute amazement must possess everybody and extraordinary provocation must have begotten the dreadful deed.

THE FACTS.

More than a year ago Geo. F. Long, of this place, began to evince a show of affections for Miss Sloss, the youthful and attractive daughter of the present member of Congress from this district. When Mr. Sloss discovered the facts he objected to any intercourse whatever between his daughter and the young gentlemen. The latter was deeply incensed, and accustomed to denounce the father, and assert unworthy acts on the part of the daughter. His language was such, and his assertions were so commonly known, that

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE KIDNAPPERS AT WORK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 Night.—No clue has been obtained yet as to the whereabouts of Charley Ross[illegible] who was abducted from [illegible] on the 1st inst. He is a son of Christian K. Ross, a merchant of [illegible] and is usually seen in a [illegible] with his [illegible] and brother. The abductor is a [illegible] man, [illegible] possession of [illegible] reward [illegible] did not see [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

The Democrats of Lenoir have nominated Mr. J. F. Parrott for the House.

Good ice, as we learn from the Observer, has at length been made by the Charlotte ice machine. It is said that it can be sold at one cent per pound.

The Democrats of Titt county have made the following nominations: For the Senate, J. B. Stickney; House of Representatives, Lycurgus Parrett, Joseph Statton.

The Reidsville Record says: We learn that almost the entire white Republican vote of Stokes county will be cast for Gen. A. M. Scales—certainly every one opposed to the Civil Rights bill.

The Ansonian says: Dr. P. T. Berman, living near Lanesboro, informs us that he killed a "coach whip" last week that measured 7 feet 6 inches in length. Two inches at the end of the tail he said was "hard as bone."

The Charlotte Observer says: We regret to learn that, on Tuesday afternoon the second son of Mr. C. E. Bell, who lives about seven miles from this city, got his right leg entangled in a threshing machine, at his father's place, and had it so much crushed that it was found necessary to amputate it.

Hon. W. A. Graham, Trustee of N. C. R. R. Co., gives notice that he will redeem the Mortgage Bonds of the North Carolina Railroad Company, at par of the principal, and the interest due, to the amount of $50,000, upon the delivery of the Bonds at the State National Bank, Raleigh, at any time prior to the 15th of August next.

The Raleigh News says: Joseph Gill, colored, was arrested near Forestville, Monday, charged with having aided and assisted in producing abortion. At the Magistrate's Court, the mother of the child, a colored girl fifteen years of age, testified to the fact, upon which Justice A. L. Davis committed him to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

The Charlotte Observer says: We went down to the ice machine last night while it was at work, and got inducted into the mysteries again. It was working beautifully at that time, and when we left it at 12 o'clock, the freezing process was going on rapidly. This morning another instalment of ice will be taken from the refrigerating boxes.

The Newbern Times says: Cicero Everett, a well known colored man of Goldsboro, while lifting a vegetable box from the A. & N. C. R. R. train to the W. & W., was taken suddenly sick, blood gushed from his eyes and mouth, he started immediately for a drug store after reaching which he fell upon the floor, and died in less than five minutes.

The Hickory Press says: Tom Collins says every Radical you meet in the 8th Congressional District commences giving the sign and grips of the "Invisible Empire" commonly known as the Ku Klux Klan. "To what base uses, &c., Oh! my countrymen! Tom thinks Judge Clond's business in the mountains is to organize dens in the western counties.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: Yesterday Mr. Dempsey Trevathan, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Edgecombe county, started to Battleboro in a buggy with Jordan Brewer, Esq., when the mule became frightened and Mr. Trevathan jumping from the buggy fell on a stump and received injuries from which he died in about two hours.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: It is charged that in 1872 Mr. Seymour, the Radical candidate for Judge in this District, took a bribe, or rather a fee, from the Lenoir county parties, who he was employed to prosecute on the charge of "Ku-Kluxing." Mr. Seymour was employed by Gov. Holden on the part of the State. Will he please rise and explain? What was the CONSIDERATION?

The Newbern Times says: There has been raging for seven days an extensive fire in the woods and in the dry fields in the vicinity of North Lake, Hyde County. The conflagration had the effect of driving from their hiding places large droves of deer, and the people in that vicinity are luxuriating on venison. The crops in Hyde are good, and its usual prolific corn crop is better than it has been for years.

The Newbernian says: From Capt. J. S. Lane, of Stonewall, we learn that the crops in Pamlico county are in far better condition at this time than they were last season, and that the prospects are exceedingly favorable for a splendid yield in all products under cultivation; that while about the same number of acres in that section have been planted this year in cotton, the production of corn will be eight times greater than last year. This is truly encouraging to us all.

The Kinston Gazette says: Goldsboro claims the meanest Radical in North Carolina. He purchased a house and lot in one of the best neighborhoods in the town and then made a deed of gift of the property to a negro woman, expressing in the deed that it was *for and in consideration of the love and affection he had for her*, and reserving for himself only a life interest in the *kitchen* where he now lives—the woman living in the residence. If any other town or county can out "equal rights" than, let it do it.

A letter to a gentleman in Danville, dated Liverpool, England, May 25th, says a large party of Englishmen in search of homes and investments, will sail for the United States early in August. They start from Norfolk on a tour of inspection through Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. Mr. Joseph Arch, President of the Mechanics and Laborers' Union of Warwickshire, England, will renew his visit to America this summer, with a view of locating a large number of English families.

The Raleigh News says: We were shown yesterday by Dr. Blacknall, of the Yarborough House, a veritable ku klux, captured by some valiant woodsman in the rock hills near Kittrells Springs a few days ago. This curious "varmint" has the legs, body and head of a large spider, and is perfectly white. The body, from which extends the usual amount of legs (about a dozen in number) of the spider, is in the exact form of the human head, with eyes, nose, mouth and ears perfectly formed. The general expression of the face is hideous to look upon, and resembles more nearly the ku klux pictures in Harper's Weekly than anything else.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: On Thursday night last Nathan Faison, a colored section hand on the Wilmington Railroad, was horrible mangled by the freight train on the Atlantic Road. Faison had spent most of the night at a negro ball, and whiskey seems to have got the best of him. While intoxicated, it is supposed he crawled under one of the freight cars standing on the track next to the warehouse, for the purpose of seeking lodging under the warehouse platform, but whiskey proved too much for him, and disposing his body under the platform with his legs still across the railway, Nathan went to sleep, and without being discovered until after six empty cars had passed over him, crushing both his thighs and legs. Dr. Kirby was called to his assistance but found the unfortunate man too much prostrated to undergo amputation, and little or nothing could be done for his relief. As we write (Saturday evening) he lies still in a hopeless condition.

From the Southern Cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL.

Thoughts for the Month.

All crops, not matured or advanced beyond the point at which assistance from plough and hoe ceases, demand light but incessant cultiqation this month. The intense heat—and often drought—demand a mulch of pulverized earth upon the surface, to act as a non-conductor of heat, to prevent the soil which surrounds the roots from acquiring too high a temperature and to prevent the escape of moisture and nutritive gases. A thin mulch is all sufficient; it is not necessary, therefore, to plough deep—nor is it desirable, because a crop approaching maturity makes its heaviest demands on the soil; and the roots should be permitted to push their absorbing extremities through every portion of the soil, near the surface as well as downwards.

LATER PLOUGHINGS OF COTTON.

These should continue through this month and into the next—just as long as the plough can be run without breaking of limbs, provided they are shallow; if deep, the sooner they are stopped, the better. A plough that will leave the surface *as flat* as possible, should be used—clean cotton fields are most liable to wash; flat culture, especially when laying by, is therefore, very important. A Dickson sweep, or a harrow or a cultivator, are the proper implements for the work. If the previous culture has been properly done, little work remains for the hoes to do; but if there are bunches of grass, by all means kill them. We have often thought of the practicability of freeing our cultivated fields from crabgrass, by year after year keeping it from maturing seed. Much less of this pest comes up in a field which was carefully cultivated in cotton the preceding year, than in one planted in corn or small grain, where the grass had an opportunity to mature seed. Northern farmers talk a great deal about exterminating weeds in this manner, but weeds are not half so troublesome to the Southern farmer as crab-grass; and hardly any labor or expense would be more profitable on a farm than that employed in exterminating this grass. Drilling peas on stubble land immediately after harvest, and giving them clean, culture—hoeing cotton as long as any grass can be found in it, and hoeing corn much later than is customary, are the first steps necessary to check this great enemy of crops.

LATE WORMINGS OF CORN.

To conclude the great nursery of crabgrass. As a general rule the crop is laid by early, and after the fodder is pulled, grass has full sweep. Corn is so often tangled by wind, that late ploughing of it is seldom practicable. The final cleansing must therefore be accomplished by very through culture up to the last plowing, that no old grass may survive, sufficient hoeing to destroy that which springs up afterwards, and shading the land with peas or rye, to prevent grass from coming up. The corn itself will not need any of these late workings but the last named. The question however is, whether labor thus spent would not save greatly more than an equivalent amount of work, in the cultivation of crops in subsequent years. Broadcasting with peas or rye is in itself good practice as a source of forage or of pasture; any incidental grass would be clear gain. The last ploughing of corn should be through but shallow. The brave roots should never be cut; they develope an enormous system of roots around the stalk and must perform very important functions. That it is not simply that of bracing the stalk, is evident from the immense number and extent of the fibrous roots thrown off from them after they penetrate the ground. Those who have never examined these roots, would do well to remove the earth carefully from around a stalk of corn at this time, and expose and inspect them. Root-pruning sometimes brings an over luxuriant fruit tree into bearing, but it does not benefit a growing crop of any kind. Many farmers break their land year after year, say three inches deep—running the plough repeatedly at this depth, makes a hard pan which the roots of plants cannot penetrate. They then cultivate their crops with scooters and shovels, running very nearly to the same depth, so that the roots of their corn and cotton are confined to a thin layer of soil just above the hard pan—possibly one inch thick!

PEAS.

We have often urged a more extended cultivation of this crop. The usual objection to it is the difficulty of gathering, when cotton picking is taxing the whole force of the farm. To meet this, we have suggested that the peas be drilled, and then a hand with a mowing blade can lay down acres of them in a day. If this is done just before frost, the vines, leaves and pods will make good coarse forage, valuable for mules and cows. They will need no curing scarcely, and may be quickly stacked or stored away. The small grain fields recently harvested, afford excellent land for peas. The whippoorwill or black Virginia pea, will mature readily, if planted to themselves, by the 15th or 20th of this month.

CLOVER.

The second growth of clover developes much more seed than the first, and old clover fields about to run out, ought not to be cut the second time, but allowed to ripen seed and fill the land with those, that there may be no necessity afterwards of buying and sowing seed again. A field of this description, which was cultivated in cotton last year and sown in oats last winter, has given us a splendid stand of clover this spring. In ploughing land for cotton, quantities of seed were buried too deep in the earth to germinate, and remaining dormant until brought up by the plough when the oats were sown. This was shown by the clover coming up very thickly in the land bottom of some washes caused by a heavy rain just after the oats were sown. This self-perpetuating power of red clover is one of its most valuable qualities. On red, stiff land, especially if limed, it may easily be made a weed, springing spontaneously like other weeds, and even gaining ground on them, as we have seen it do in our own experience upon poor uplands in this vicinity.

After the seeds are fully ripe, say in September or October, turn over the land so as to bury stems and leaves, and give opportunity for them to decompose and make food for crops which are to follow. This turning over, if pretty deep, will bury enough seeds beyond the germinating depth to reset the land in clover again, whenever this upper layer of the soil is reversed by the plough and the seed thus brought to the surface once more.

SWEET POTATOES.

Slips may still be put out and make good roots, if the season is favorable. Vines also may be put out, by laying them in a furrow (not one but several vines side by side) and covering them with dirt at intervals of 18 inches, leaving patches, corresponding to hills, uncovered. Along the Gulf such vines will make good tubers—farther north they will make good seed potatoes.

SEED OATS.

When feeding oats to stock, have a barrel or box convenient, and strike each bundle over the top that the ripest and heaviest seeds may fall into it. Enough of the best seed will thus accumulate, costing very little labor or trouble. Sprinkle with dry ashes or air slacked lime and it will keep the rats from destroying them. It is well to scatter these substances through the stacks also, as they are built up for a similar purpose.

And still another daily for Newbern in projection—the *Evening Express*.

THE COMET.

What the New York Herald Knows About Comets.

The *Herald* is evidently not much in awe of the stranger in the heavens that is just now attracting so much attention. It says:

THE MYSTERY.

And what a tale this comet could unfold if the Western Union Telegraph could only make connection with her by wire. After a thousand million miles of travel what a fund of anecdote and story, after hairbreadth escapes in the Milky Way by the Great Bear, the Pointers, the Lion, the Pleiades and many others, and even by old Sol himself, the hot-blooded old rascal, after enduring the jealousy of Venus and the Moon, after running perhaps over the Plough and dislocating some joints of her tail. After all times and a thousand other instances, what a history she might relate! And then to think of the trackless and silent vastnesses she must have pierced where no friendly comet met her on the way and all was utter darkness and desolation. Perhaps in a moment of reckless enterprise she entered Boutwell's "hole in the sky," away among the Southern stars, and not finding Andrew Johnson there was overwhelmed with the unutterable loneliness of the locality. There are publishers in New York who would pay her handsomely for her experiences, and as for the theatrical managers any one of them would feel his fortune made by securing her for a star engagement. If she would extinguish the Dog Star Mr. Bergh would be willing to give two thirds of his princely income.

A COMET THAT LOST HER TAIL.

Encke's comet was celebrated for having revealed, as many astronomers think, the existence of a resisting medium in the interplanetary spaces. Herschel and others dissented from this view and attributed the change in the comet's motion to the gradual loss of her tail. She was of showy and dissipated habits, but the loss of her tail broke her heart and she was never afterwards seen, and is supposed to have retired into private life. Biela's comet was discovered in 1827. In 1845 the astute astronomers at Washington noticed that this comet had separated into two parts on account, as the unastronomical people in Washington concluded, of a difference in politics, significant of a large terrestrial difference commonly called the secession movement, which the same people saw with their own eyes some years later. The two parts of the separated comet pursued their way independently and without any influence on each other that could be detected by the most accurate measurement. Our terrestrial separation had quite a different result. As a rule the sun has no great love for comets. They have acted toward him with a degree of

IMPUDENT FAMILIARITY

to which one of his dignity was never accustomed before. Donati's comet, among the rest, moved with her tail towards the sun and she was instantly repelled. Of course this evident polarity leads to the conjecture that the tail is electricity itself. If inhabitants of this globe are sometimes led by the nose comets are invariably led by the tail.

FORM OF THE TAIL.

Bessel has computed the form of the tail, allowing each particle to move forward by inertia and by a repulsive force from the sun inversely proportioned to the square of the distance. The curve thus computed agrees well with the observed form of several noted comets' tails. Professor Pierce, of Harvard, was led by the comet of 1858 to the same calculations and results, and published them before he was aware that he had been anticipated by Bessel.

JUPITER IS A FISSION.

The comet of 1770 is interesting from the great disturbance of her orbit by Jupiter. She had been fooling around the old man, revolving about him until he got tired of the business and threw her into the shorter orbit, which was equivalent to telling her to "get out." She refused, and then he threw her out altogether. She has never since been seen even by the Washington Observatory.

THE NUMBER OF COMETS

altogether discovered from the earliest times to the present is roughly estimated at 1,000. They are generally discovered about 2,000,000,000 miles from the sun. Of comets that have been noticed thirty passed between the Sun and Mercury, forty-four between Mercury and Venus, thirty-four between Venus and the Earth, twenty-three between the Earth and Mars and six between Mars and Jupiter.

A PUNCTUAL COMET.

Halley's comet was a remarkably punctual one. He predicted that she would turn up again in seventy-five years after he discovered her. Great interest was felt in his prediction, and though he died before the time, a peasant near Dresden discovered the comet in precisely the time predicted by Halley. There is every reason to believe that this comet had been in the habit of paying regular visits to this billiard ball. It was seen in England 1066, when it was regarded as the forerunner of the victory of William of Normandy. Perhaps the present comet may be regarded by the Bourbon democracy as the harbinger of the triumph two years from now of the resolutions of '98.

For fear some persons may be apprehensive about the results of the near approach of the comet we print what a high authority, Professor Eastman, of the National Observatory at Washington, says:

"The reports about the disasters which will occur should the comet's tail come in contact with the earth are purely sensational, since it is well known that stars as small as the ninth magnitude have been distinctly observed through the densest portion of the nucleus of comets. No influence whatever on the weather, the climate, or the health of the inhabitants of our planet from comets has ever been determined. It is surprising that intelligent men can indulge in such absurdities. I do not believe that this comet, for instance, in its nearest approach to the earth, will have as much effect upon its atmosphere, in any quarter, as a cyclone or thunder-shower on our Atlantic coast has upon the atmosphere over San Francisco.

"And are comets never anything but attenuated gas?"

"Never anything more so far as they have been carefully observed. Through the nucleus of the comet of 1861 I saw stars of the ninth magnitude, and the nucleus of this appears quite as transparent. Indeed, this is but a fourth-class comet at best, and its nucleus is so attenuated that if reduced to a ball or solid matter you could probably hold it in the palm of your hand."

"How much longer to us will this comet be visible?"

"To the Atlantic States it will begin to be pretty well down to the horizon at twilight about the 12th of this month. On the Pacific slope, particularly down towards Mazatlan, it will be visible for some days longer, and a month hence they will probably be able to see it in Australia. But a month hence this comet will have swept over millions of miles in its retirement or repulsion from the sun."

A Glasgow paper chronicles a rumor to the effect that a certain titled lady has lost £100,000 at escarte, and that it will necessitate the sale of a large portion of her husband's land, and the retirement of both from that country for a few years.

From the Atlanta Herald.

Gen. Gordon and "Carpet-bag" Spencer.

As various accounts of the difficulty between General Gordon, the Senator from Georgia, and Spencer, the carpet bagger who, through fraud and villany, enjoys the right to misrepresent our Sister State of Alabama in the Senate, have been going the rounds of the newspaper press, a Herald reporter, learning that General Gordon had returned to his home, called upon him and gathered the following statement of facts in reference to it:

General Gordon received a letter from Hon. John Forsyth, of Mobile, requesting him to see that the bill for the removal of his disabilities be taken up and passed. The bill had been reported on favorably by the committee, but under the rules of the Senate could not be taken up except by unanimous consent. General Gordon called it up, not supposing that there could be any one who would object. He was mistaken, however, for when it was called Spencer said, "I object." Gen. Gordon, who was sitting near Spencer, said to him: "Spencer, why is this; what objection can you have? He replied: "D—n him, I hate him. He has abused me in the columns of his paper, calling me carpet-bagger, thief, blackguard, etc., and I intend to give him something to hate me for."

The General replied, "Spencer, I am astonished at you; you certainly do not intend to bring a personal grievance into the Senate of the United States and allow your hatred of an individual to control your vote. If I had a personal enemy, similarly situated, I would take pleasure in being the first to rise and show him that I was above such paltry vindictiveness." Spencer said, "That may suit you, but it is not my way of dealing with an enemy." The General replied, "Well Spencer, we will not discuss the matter. You and I have different views, but I give you fair notice that I intend to pass this bill before the day is over."

In less than half an hour afterwards, amid the confusion and pushing and hurry to get bills through, the General got Carpenter to recognize him, and Spencer, who was either absent or not paying attention, failed to hear the bill read. It was read, and Carpenter, the President *pro tem*, said, "If there is no objection, the bill will be considered read a third time and passed." The General then took it, carried it to the House, had it enrolled and brought back, and signed; and when it was announced, Spencer jumped to his feet and moved to have it reconsidered. General Gordon at once offered to allow him to be heard if he would state publicly his reasons for objecting; but Carpenter cut off further debate by announcing that "it was too late, as the bill had been enrolled and signed, and had already gone to the President for his signature." Spencer, who by this time had worked himself to fever heat, said: "I will go to the President of the United States and stop it then." General Gordon said and "so will I go to the President," and at once disappeared, following Spencer, who, rushing up to where the President was signing bills, surrounded by the Cabinet and a number of Senators who had followed to see the fun, he said: "Mr. President, don't sign the bill for the relief of John Forsyth, for he is a scoundrel." General Gordon, who was so full of laughter as scarcely to be able to control himself, said, "Mr. President, it is only a personal spite, sign the bill." The President by this time comprehended the situation, looked up and, smiling blandly, said "Gentlemen, save yourselves further trouble, the bill is signed."

Poor Spencer was whipped and turned fiercely on Gordon, he said to him, "I shall hold you to personal account, sir, for this conduct. I have always treated rebels courteously, but you can't run over me, if you did fight in the late war." Gordon, who was in the best humor imaginable, said, "Spencer, calm your troubled spirit, "don't let us fight before the President, come outside," and left "the presence," closely followed by Spencer, who continued to reiterate his determination to be revenged, but the General only replied, "Spencer, you are joking, I know you are in fun."

"No, I am not sir, and you will see." Whereupon General Gordon told him, with a resolution which he understood, "This thing has gone far enough, and if you really mean what you say, I assure you that you can hear from me whenever I am called on." This ended Spencer, and he went off, saying as he did so, "I am your enemy for life." This last assertion overwhelmed Gen. Gordon, and it is doubtful whether his nerves have yet recovered the shock of being deprived of this noble Senator's friendship.

The "GENTLEMAN IN BLACK," who is the tutelar demon of dram shops, assumes his sourest aspect when the rapid progress of VINEGAR BITTERS is reported "down below." The People's Vegetable Tonic is playing the mischief with his bitters fired with rum. All diseases which those demoniac nostrums aggravate, under pretense of relieving, such as indigestion, sick-headache, constipation, rheumatism, gout, and intermittent fevers are cured by it. 4w

Victims of Obscure Disease, seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This article is official and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation of Buchu ever offered to the American people as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male or female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations which are fraudulently offered, pretending to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse. It is not wise to take any other. None but the genuine is guaranteed. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

No Other Medicine ever attained such an unprecedented sale as Helmbold's Buchu. Its name and fame are known everywhere, and it has a great reputation, for it has indubitably merit. It is warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and the urinary organs. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle.

Between Ourselves, Ladies—The most delightful and durable of your charms is a perfect set of teeth, and for this reason you should certain to perpetuate that charm as the daily use of Sozodont.

To ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. In fact on, of sickness should at this time be carefully guarded against. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition until the disorder has time to develope itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. They are a sure remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and purifies a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indication of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have almost an instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a billious attack. They are sold by all druggists. may 16-1m

COL. WADDELL'S CANVASS.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

July 11th, Saturday—"The Hollow," Bladen county.

July 13th, Monday—Elizabethtown, Bladen county.

July 14th, Tuesday—White Hall, Bladen co.

July 15th, Wednesday—Brinkley's, Brunswick county.

July 16th, Thursday—Whiteville, Columbus county.

July 17th, Friday—Cerro Gordo, Columbus

July 20th, Monday—Mears' Cross Roads, Columbus Co.

July 21st, Tuesday Cook's Store, Columbus

July 22d, Wednesday—Shallotte, Brunswick county.

July 25—Wilmington.

Col. McKay is respectfully invited to meet Col. Waddell at these appointments.

Other appointments, as desired, will be hereafter made. D&Wtf.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest characters and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most reliable preparation for the relief and cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick-Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Habitual Costiveness, Inward Piles, Flatulency, Worms of all kinds, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back, and Limbs, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

Persons living in Sickly Districts, or those who are exposed to Miasmatic influences, will find in SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR a protection against attacks of Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, &c.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA. Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

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Is superior to any other and needs but A single trial to convince.

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Locks, Hinges, Bolts &c., of every description.

Agency for the Celebrated **Shakers Sash Holder and Lock.** It will not get out of order or wear out in a life time. For sale at NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St. 1m*

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June 28 154

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PAIN KILLER,

Has been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, and probably has a wider and better reputation in any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN KILLER, but, while some extol it as a panacea for all pain, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all, that it is equally successful, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such a wide spread success given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

It is emphatically a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years' trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent Physicians commend it as a sure preventive of Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a reliable remedy for, and for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name or style of putting up.

may 25 123—1m

HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

No. 1, $25.

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The best cheap Machine in the market; makes the Lock Stitch; easily operated; simple and durable. It will do the same work and only costs one half of the money of high priced machines.

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One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500; One Horse and Buggy, with Silver mounted Harness, worth $500;

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Caution—Be sure you get the right article. See that "Peruvian Syrup" is blown in the glass. Pamphlets free. Send for one. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. For sale by druggists generally.

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THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of DAWSON, TEEL & HENNING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

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ALONE is authorized to settle up the business of the firm and sign receipts for the same.

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